AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On page 71, line 1 please replace the Abstract with the following amended Abstract:

Oligonucleotides directed against the TRX gene are provided for modulating the expression of TRX. The compositions comprise oligonucleotides~~, particularly antisense oligonucleotides,~~ targeted to nucleic acids encoding the TRX. Methods of using these compounds for modulation of TRX expression and for the treatment of diseases associated with either overexpression of TRX, expression of mutated TRX or both are provided. Examples of diseases are cancer such as lung, breast, colon, prostate, pancreas, lung, liver, thyroid, kidney, brain, testes, stomach, intestine, bowel, spinal cord, sinuses, bladder, urinary tract or ovaries cancers. The oligonucleotides ~~may be~~ are composed of deoxyribonucleosides or a nucleic acid analogue ~~such as for example locked nucleic acid~~ or a combination ~~thereof~~of deoxyribonucleosides and nucleic acid analogues.

Please replace the paragraph On page 55, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

Cells were seeded to a density of 12000 cells per well in white 96 well plate (Nunc 136101) in DMEM the day prior to transfection. The next day cells were washed once in prewarmed OptiMEM followed by addition of 72 ~~±~~µl OptiMEM containing 5 ~~±~~gµg/ml Lipofectamine2000 (In vitrogen). Cells were incubated for 7 min before adding 18 ~~±~~µl oligonucleotides diluted in OptiMEM. The final oligonucleotide concentration ranged from 5 nM to 100 nM. After 4 h of treatment, cells were washed in OptiMEM and 100 ~~±~~µl serum containing DMEM was added. Following oligo treatment cells were allowed to recover for the period indicated, viable cells were measured by adding 20 ~~±~~µl the tetrazolium compound [3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium, inner salt; **MTS**] and an electron coupling reagent (phenazine ethosulfate; PES) (CellTiter 96® AQ_{ueous} One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay, Promega). Viable cells were measured at 490 nm in a Powerwave (Biotek Instruments). Growth rate (~~±~~ΔOD/h) were plotted against oligo concentration.

Please replace the paragraph at page 22, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

Affinity & specificity: LNA with an oxymethylene 2'-O, 4'-C linkage (β-D-oxy-LNA), exhibits unprecedented binding properties towards DNA and RNA target sequences. Likewise LNA derivatives, such as amino-, thio- and α-L-oxy-LNA display unprecedented affinities towards complementary RNA and DNA and in the case of thio-LNA the affinity towards RNA is even better than with the ~~β~~-D-oxy-LNA.

Please replace the paragraph at page 23, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

Typically, the LNA oligonucleotides of the invention will contain other residues than ~~β~~ -D-oxy-LNA such as native DNA monomers, RNA monomers, N3′-P5′phosphoroamidates, 2′-F, 2′-O-Me, 2′-O-methoxyethyl (MOE), 2′-O-(3-aminopropyl) (AP), hexitol nucleic acid (HNA), 2′-F-arabino nucleic acid (2′-F-ANA) and D-cyclohexenyl nucleoside (CeNA). Also, the ~~β~~ -D-oxy-LNA-modified oligonucleotide may also contain other LNA units in addition to or in place of an oxy-LNA group. In particular, preferred additional LNA units include thio-LNA or amino-LNA monomers in either the D-ß or L-α configurations or combinations thereof or ena-LNA. In general, an LNA-modified oligonucleotide will contain at least about 5, 10, 15 or 20 percent LNA units, based on total nucleotides of the oligonucleotide, more typically at least about 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or 90 percent LNA units, based on total bases of the oligonucleotide.

Please replace the paragraph at page 35, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

1-(3-*O*-Benzoyl-5-*O*-methanesulfonyl-4-*C*-methanesulfonyloxymethyl-~~β~~-D-*threo*-pentofuranosyl)thymine (7, Figure 4)